



With Mr Harveys Compliments.

(G 1.)

HARVEY'S
GUIDE TO PATENTS

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in Patent Causes, Mechanical Expert.

TWENTY YEARS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

OFFICES--Victoria Chambers, Opp. Patent Office.
OTTAWA, ONT.

P. O. BOX 1071

Telephone connection in Office and Residence.

*Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1885, by A. HARVEY,
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.*

OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY A. S. WOODBURN, ELGIN STREET.

1885.

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RECEIVED

GUIDE TO PRACTICE

CHAPTER I



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface	1
What is an Invention?...	3
What should be done with an Invention?	3
What is a Patent?	4
What Inventions are Patentable?	4
When should an Invention be Patented?..	5
Where should Inventions be Patented?	5
Searches and Preliminary Examinations..	6
Caveats	6
Models..	7
United States (Patents)	8
Canada (Patents)	8
Great Britain (Patents)	9
Germany (Patents)	10
France (Patents).....	11
Belgium (Patents)	11
Other Foreign Countries	11
Assignments.....	11
Disclaimers	12
Extension of Patents, or C. P. F. F. (Canada)	12
Importation (Canada)	13
Manufacture (Canada)...	13
Rejected Applications (Prosecuting)..	14
Interferences.....	14
Expert Examinations	15
Specification and Drawings	15
Copies of Patents....	16
Giving Advice..	16
Cost and Fees	16
Money, how to Send?.....	17
Correspondence	17
Personal Attendance in Ottawa....	18
Secrecy	18
Sale or Realization of Patents....	18
General Remarks and Observations..	19
Trade Marks, Designs and Copyrights—Canada	19
“ “ “ United States....	20
“ “ “ Great Britain	21
“ “ “ Other Countries	21
Patent Attorneys	21
My Standing as Attorney....	22
My Office	23
Business Routine	23
Tabular Statement of Various Countries..	24, 25, 26, 27
Statistics (Patents)..	28
“ (Trade)	29
Occupations of Canadians....	29, 30
Industries in Canada	30, 31, 32, 33
Railways in Canada.	34
Textile Trade in Great Britain....	34
A Tribute to Inventors	34, 35, 36, 37
How to Apply for a Patent	37
How to Instruct your Attorney	37
Type Writing...	37
References...	38, 39
Unsolicited Testimonials.	40, 41, 42

PREFACE.

These pages do not pretend to be a treatise on patent law. My object in preparing and publishing this pamphlet is to place before enquirers such information as will enable them to decide for themselves whether, and if so, where, they should patent an invention, register a trade mark, design, or copyright, the probable cost, how to proceed, guide them in selecting an efficient attorney, and in the event of selecting myself, how to communicate with me in such a manner as to prevent loss and waste of time at both ends. This Guide will do more, however. It contains much information which is useful and often indispensable to patentees and to others interested in patents, financially or otherwise. I believe this is the most comprehensive little work of its kind that has made its appearance on Canadian soil yet, and, text books excepted, perhaps anywhere else. All the information found here, though unencumbered with details and shorn as far as possible of technicalities, is absolutely reliable, and as far as it relates to my own practice, it describes the course which I invariably follow and from which I shall not deviate on any account. All this you will have *gratis* and be welcome to it, but it is all that you will get from me at the same price. I hope I have produced a Guide that will bear looking at and will be worth keeping for future reference. In conclusion I may say that I will be thankful for any suggestions that may tend to improve any future editions.

A. HARVEY.

OTTAWA, March 30th, 1885.

HARVEY'S GUIDE TO PATENTS.

WHAT IS AN INVENTION ?

Any improvement in the whole or part of any machine, tool, utensil, article of manufacture, or other thing, process, art, mode or manner of construction, composition of matter, or other object by which a new result is obtained, *i. e.*, by which better or more work may be done, or that may cheapen the production of the object or the work it produces, or that may make it more durable or save labor, time or effort, or that in short is useful, is an invention.

An invention may be the result of thought or labor and experiment, or it may be the outcome of a chance idea, thought or suggestion.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH AN INVENTION ?

An invention is of no commercial value to the originator or inventor unless it is protected by letters patent. By the aid of letters patent an invention may be converted into a property similar to personal or real estate, and may become the source of great wealth, as has been the case in numerous instances. An invention not protected by letters patent is often of no value or service to anyone or to mankind at large, because it usually remains undeveloped, becomes neglected and finally disregarded. But a patented invention is bound to be brought before the public by the sheer self-interest of the patentee, who, by patenting it, has invested a certain amount of money in it, apart of any labor for which, at least, he strives to recoup himself ; and if the invention is

meritorious it is sure to yield a handsome return to the patentee and confer a boon upon the public at large besides.

The day is past for keeping inventions secret. It may still, perhaps, be done in isolated instances, such as medicines, but is always risky and not to be commended.

WHAT IS A PATENT ?

A patent may be described as a license from the Government to come before the public and claim a property in the invention for which it has been granted. It is the title to, or *prima facie* evidence of, ownership in the invention, and is received as such before a court of justice. A patent, in fact, secures to its holder the exclusive ownership of the invention to which it refers for a term of years, subject, however, to any decision of a court of justice should the same be questioned before any legal tribunal, much in the same manner as the title to any other property. If a patent is assailed, burden of proof lies upon the assailant.

With only a few exceptions, patents may now be obtained from almost all the governments in the world, they recognizing the justice of compensating inventors for their genius labor and capital expended upon the invention, by granting to the patentee a monopoly for the sale of the invention during a specified term of years.

All governments granting patents do so upon condition that the invention for which a patent is sought is fully disclosed in the application for the same. In other words, a specification, accompanied wherever it is possible by drawings, is required, fully and accurately describing and showing the invention.

In addition to the specification, most governments require the applicant or applicants for a patent to file a sworn statement that he, she or they, is or are, the true and first inventors of the invention ; consequently patents can only be applied for by the inventor or inventors.

WHAT INVENTIONS ARE PATENTABLE ?

Every invention is not patentable. A patent cannot be obtained, and if obtained is not valid, for an invention that is not patentable in law, or if it has been substantially anticipated by others.

An invention must have a practical shape, *i.e.*, it must be such that it can be put into practical use without further exercise of ingenuity or inventive skill, and hence mere scientific principle or abstract theory cannot be the subject of a patent. Nor are

inventions patentable that have an illicit object in view, or those adverse to public morals.

Some governments also make exceptions in certain lines of industry, foods and drugs, &c.

An expert is usually able to tell at a glance what is patentable in law and what is not, but a search is necessary to be made to ascertain whether an invention has been anticipated. Nor is it always easy for an expert to say whether a subject for which a patent is desired is an invention at all. Very nice points arise sometimes on this question.

WHEN SHOULD AN INVENTION BE PATENTED ?

In this respect the practice of different countries varies considerably. In the United States an application for a patent must be made before the invention has been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years. In Canada, before an invention has been in public use or on sale more than one year, or within one year of the date of a patent in the United States or elsewhere. In England application for a patent must be made before the invention has been in public use or on sale in Great Britain at all, or before it has been published there. In Germany and in France applications must be made before the invention has been published, and in Germany the issue of the printed specification in Washington is regarded as publication.

WHERE SHOULD INVENTIONS BE PATENTED ?

It is impossible to lay down a general rule as to which countries an invention should be patented in. There are some which would pay in every country in which they were secured, whereas on the other hand there are countries in which certain inventions would not pay at all. This is a question which must be determined by the applicant himself. Much will depend on the facilities possessed by a patentee to realize upon his patent. However, besides the United States and Canada, meritorious patents always constitute valuable property in Great Britain, and now that patents can be obtained (since the new Patent Act of 1883) at a reasonable cost, the question whether to make an application there ought to be carefully considered. Germany, too, where patents are now granted almost as freely as in the United States if placed in the hands of solicitors who understand their business, ought to be considered.

On another page will be found a table giving a list of countries granting patents, arranged in the order of their

importance to inventors generally, together with many other details and particulars.

To inventors resident in Canada, a Canadian patent is often the most valuable, and in some instances the only one of value, but when circumstances permit, a good plan to pursue is to apply for a United States patent and a Canadian patent at the same time, allowing the Canadian application to remain in the Ottawa Patent Office without going to issue before the United States is allowed. When the United States is allowed, then is the time to consider whether application is to be made in any European or other foreign countries, and if so, to put the applications in hand, then pay the final fee for the United States and allow the latter patent to issue, and also the Canadian. The next best plan, if from individual circumstances the above is impracticable, is to apply for a patent in the United States and filing a *caveat* in Canada.

SEARCHES OR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

To prevent the useless expenditure of money and time on what may be "thought" to be a patentable invention, the inventor or other party interested ought to have a search made to ascertain whether the invention *is* patentable. To enable me to make a search, send me a model of the invention, no matter how rough, or a drawing or rough sketch with a brief description, pointing out the features which the inventor considers new and valuable, and a fee of \$5.00 if for Canada, or \$10.00 if for the United States, or \$15.00 if for both countries. I will then, if the invention is a patentable subject, make search to ascertain if it has been anticipated by prior patents, and report in due course. This search can only be extended to patents already issued, not to *caveats* or pending applications, these not being open to the public; it is therefore not *absolutely* reliable, but it is found so with very few exceptions. As I am at the seat of the Patent Office, and have access to the original records and models, no one else is so well qualified to make these examinations.

CAVEATS.

A *caveat* is a document describing an invention under the oath of the inventor, which is filed in the secret archives of the Patent Office, entitling the person filing it to receive during the 12 months following the date of filing notice from the Patent Office if application is made for a patent by another person for the same invention. A *caveat* costs less than a patent, but affords

an indifferent sort of protection for one year only. The money spent upon it, however, will not count towards the obtaining of a patent thereafter. It will not prevent any one making or manufacturing the invention. Any one may file a *caveat* in Canada, but only citizens of the United States can file *caveats* in the United States. A *caveat* is only then advisable if the inventor has any expectation of making further improvements in his invention and is afraid to be forestalled by others with what he already has got. A *caveat* can be renewed. Cost, generally \$20.00. Required—a rough sketch or model with description and the fee. Provisional protection in England is something like a *caveat* in Canada or United States, and is open to all.

MODELS.

In the United States Patent Office models are now seldom asked for, especially if care be taken that the invention is fully illustrated by the drawings. In intricate cases, however, a model is, as a rule, required.

The Canadian Patent Office asks for a model before the patent is delivered to the patentee. Application may, however, be made without a model and the patent be allowed and issued. The patent is then in full force no matter where the deed lies, whether in the Patent Office or in the hands of the patentee.

A model for the Canada Patent Office must not exceed 12 inches in its largest dimension; it must correspond with the drawings and show all the parts that are claimed.

If a model is expensive, or the patentee is otherwise undesirous to furnish one, a certified copy of the patent may be taken which will answer the same purpose as the original.

If desired, I can get a model made here from the drawings at a moderate cost. This is a convenience to inventors who do not make their own models anyhow, it saves express charges and insures the model just being what is necessary.

For the purpose of preparing the application it is, however, desirable to send a model no matter how rough, unless a clear sketch or drawing with brief description, fully showing the invention, can be furnished by the applicant.

In Great Britain a model is not required; the office has a right, however, to call for one for deposit in the Museum, but in such a case the office will pay for it. Germany only requires a model or specimen in the case of fire-arms, skates, shuttles and spindles. Other European countries do not, as a rule, require one. (See table.)

Models should be addressed "A. HARVEY, Ottawa," marked "Patent Model" and sent by express, charges fully prepaid, otherwise the sender will be required to refund any actual disbursement. In some cases, models may be more conveniently sent by "Parcel Post" or "Sample Post" within the Dominion, or as a letter.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Patent Office grants patents for 17 years ; if, however, a patent is allowed subsequent to the issue of a patent in Canada or any other country, the United States patent will be good only for the residue of the term for which the Canadian or other foreign patent is issued. Thus, if a United States patent is issued one year after the date of a Canada patent, the United States patent will be good for 14 years only, &c.

The application must consist of a petition, oath, specification and drawings on cardboard, very carefully and artistically executed, and a fee of \$15.00. The application is then subjected by the Patent Office to a severe examination, and objections are generally raised which have to be overcome, if possible, by argument or amendment. The patent may then be allowed, and upon payment of the final fee of \$20.00, the patent will generally issue within about three weeks of payment thereof, which must be made within six months of allowance. The patent dates from the day of issue. The specification and drawings are printed, and copies may be obtained at a cost of 25c per copy. The grant is advertised in the *Official Gazette of the Patent Office*, with copy of claims and sketch. I keep the publication on file. The time in which a patent is allowed, varies from about three weeks to one year and longer, the average being about three months in ordinary cases. The total cost of a patent in ordinary cases is \$60.00 ; of this, \$25.00 should be sent to me with the order. I then proceed to prepare the papers and send them to the inventor for signature and return to me with the first government fee of \$15.00 ; I then file the case, receive and send the official acknowledgement, and continue to prosecute the application. If the application is refused and not appealed, all the fees paid are lost. If allowed, the final fee of \$20.00 may be paid within six months after date of allowance and the patent will be received about three weeks after payment of the final fee.

CANADA.

A Canadian patent is issued for 15 years, and covers all the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion. The application

must consist of a petition, oath, and duplicate specification all signed by the inventor or inventors, and a fee of \$20.00. If admissible, drawings in triplicate must form part of the specification. The government fee of \$20.00 is regarded as a partial fee maintaining the patent for 5 years, before the expiration of which term another \$20.00 must be paid and a "certificate of payment of further fee" attached to the patent, this maintaining the patent for another five years, before the end of which another fee of \$20.00 may be paid to maintain the patent to the end of its term. The whole government fee of \$60.00 may be paid before the issue of the patent if the applicant chooses to do so—now rarely done.

The total cost of a Canadian patent is \$45.00 in ordinary cases; of this \$25.00 must be sent on instructing me to prepare the application, which will then be prepared and sent for the inventor's signature and return to me with the government fee of \$20.00. The application will then be filed and the official acknowledgement sent to the applicant. The office examines the application and may make objections which either have to be overcome by argument or amendment, or the application has to be abandoned. In the latter case the government refunds one-half the government fee.

The patent dates from the day of *issue*, which is generally about two to four weeks after filing the application. The issue of a patent may, however, be delayed if desired. The patent is granted subject to certain conditions as to importation and manufacture, referred to in full hereinafter. The grant is advertised with diagram and claims in *The Canadian Patent Office Record*, which I keep on file. Specifications and drawings are not printed, one copy of the original documents being attached to the patent. I furnish a type-writer copy for that purpose, which is much neater and more legible and compact than manuscript writing.

Patented articles must be marked "Patented 1885" or as the case may be, otherwise the patentee is liable to a penalty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A British patent covers Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man. Patents are granted for 14 years dating from the date of *application*. The application may commence with a "Provisional" giving protection for 9 months, or with a "Complete" with the fees paid for the first four years. The cost of "Provisional Protection" in ordinary cases is \$30.00, and of the "Complete Specification" \$50.00, in all \$80.00; but if a "complete" specification is proceeded with at first the total cost is \$60.00 only. Before the end of the fourth and seventh

year, a tax of £50.0.0 and £100.0.0 respectively becomes due, which, however, may be paid in four annual instalments of £10.0.0 two of £15.0.0 and four of £20.0.0 each.

The specification and drawings are printed by the Patent Office, and kept for sale. Prices vary with length of documents from 4c upwards. The application and grant is advertised in *The Official Journal of the Patent Office*, which I keep on file.

There is no restriction as to manufacture or importation ; but a patentee, if inactive, may be compelled to grant licenses.

An affidavit (declaration) by the inventor, is required, but patents may be applied for by others as a "communication."

I prepare all the necessary documents myself, and conduct the entire transaction personally, being an old practitioner in England and consequently quite familiar with the practice and all requirements. In instructing me to proceed, send me a deposit of \$30.00, you will then receive the necessary papers for signature, and return to me with balance of fees.

Application must be made before the invention is published in England or commercially introduced there.

Extensions are sometimes granted by the Privy Council.

GERMANY.

Patents covering the entire German Empire including all the separate States, for which formerly separate patents had to be taken, are now issued under the law of 1877, and are good for 15 years. Patents are now granted almost as freely as in the United States, although applications undergo a strict examination and examiners have the character of being somewhat capricious. The cost of a patent in ordinary cases is \$60.00, subject to an annual tax commencing with marks 50.00 and increasing annually by that amount. A patent is expected to be worked in Germany within three years. Patents date from date of application. The patent is guaranteed by the government. If a patent is refused \$7.00 are refunded.

I prepare all the necessary documents myself in the German language, with which I am as familiar as with the English. This is a great advantage to patentees, as specifications are, as a general rule, merely translated, and thereby invariably suffer from literal transcription, which often destroys the sense of the document and the value of the patent.

The application should be made *before* the United States patent is issued, or before the invention has been published *anywhere*. An unlegalized power of attorney is all that requires to be signed by the patentee.

The application and grant is advertised in the *Patentblatt* which I keep on file. Specifications and drawings are published, and may be purchased; cost, mk. 1.00. Patents of addition are granted.

Send \$30.00 with instructions.

FRANCE.

In France patents are issued for 15 years without examination. The cost in an ordinary case is \$60.00, subject to an annual tax of fr. 100. The patent dates from day of "application," and the patent must be worked within two years from the "issue" of the patent. A certificate of working is easily procured. It is advisable to apply for a French patent before the publication of the specification elsewhere. A power of attorney is all that need be signed by the inventor. France is, generally speaking, a good field for the patentee.

In instructing me to prepare papers for a French patent, please send a deposit of \$30.00.

Patents of addition are granted.

BELGIUM.

Belgium, though a small country, is a regular industrial hive, and gives one of the most desirable patents at a cost of \$45.00 in ordinary cases, subject to an annual tax of fr. 10, increasing annually by the same amount. A patent expires with the one granted elsewhere, and is expected to be worked within one year of the same being worked elsewhere.

Patents of addition are granted.

OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

For other foreign countries and for additional particulars relating to the above, see table on another page.

In Greece patents are only granted by special Acts of the Chamber. Holland and Switzerland do not grant patents, but efforts are being made to pass a law. Roumania, Servia and Montenegro do not grant patents. Finland is not included in a Russian patent but grants a separate one.

Further particulars may be had upon application.

ASSIGNMENTS.

A patent may be sold or assigned wholly, partly or territorially. If an assignment of the whole or a part is filed in

the United States or Canada before issue, the patent will be issued wholly or partly to the assignee. All assignments, to have legal force and effect, must be recorded in the Patent Office. The cost of preparing and recording an assignment is \$5.00 in the United States or Canada, and \$15.00 in Great Britain.

If an assignment for Canada is sent ready prepared and in duplicate, the cost of recording is \$4.00, the fee to be remitted with document.

If a French patent is assigned the whole of the annual taxes coming due must be paid in advance.

Instructions to prepare assignments should be accompanied by the full names, addresses and occupations of the assignor and assignee and the fee.

If an inventor assigns a patent in one country, it will not affect his right to a patent in another country.

Parties purchasing patents ought to protect themselves by having an expert examination made as to title and validity of the patent they are about to acquire. Patents are often worthless by reason of defective specification and from other causes.

DISCLAIMERS.

If the claims of a United States or Canadian patent are too broad, or if more is claimed than is new, a disclaimer may be filed in the Patent Office. The fee for preparing and filing a disclaimer in Canada is \$10.00. A British patent may be "amended."

EXTENSION OF PATENTS, OR "CERTIFICATES OF PAYMENT OF FURTHER FEES."

Canadian patents, on which the partial fee of \$20.00 for five years, or \$40.00 for ten years, has been paid, expire at the end of the term for which the fees are so paid; but a petition may be filed and further fees paid *before the term expires*, and the life of the patent prolonged to the second or the full term. The government fee for each five years is \$20.00, and my fee is \$5.00. On receipt of the patent and a fee of \$5.00, I prepare a petition and send it for the holder's signature, to be returned to me with the government fee of either \$20.00 or \$40.00, as may be desired by the holder; or the whole fee may be sent at once with the patent, when I prepare and sign the petition as the patentee's attorney, and return the patent a few days after receipt, with the "Certificate of Payment" attached to the same.

If the original patent has been lost or is not available for other reasons, the certificate can be attached to a certified copy.

Canadian Patents are never extended to be in force more than 15 years, and if application for "certificate" is not made strictly within the current term the patent irrevocably expires.

For the payment of annual or other taxes in foreign countries add a fee of \$10.00 to the quoted government fees. In some countries the patent must be produced for the purpose, in others (Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, &c.) not.

IMPORTATION.

Articles protected by Canadian patents may not be imported into Canada after the patent is 12 months old (Section 28 of the Patent Act). In special cases, however, (as when further importation is conducive to starting the manufacture in Canada) the Commissioner of Patents, under authority of sub-section 3, may grant a delay not exceeding one year, upon petition, stating the reasons, filed within the last three months of the time limited for importation. More than 6 months is seldom granted at a time.

My charge for preparing and prosecuting a petition for further delay for importation is \$10.00, one half payable with instructions and the balance when returning papers sent to applicant for signature.

MANUFACTURE.

Section 28 of the Canadian Patent Act, printed upon each patent, states that the patent "shall cease and determine, and the patent shall be null and void at the end of two years from the date thereof, unless the patentee or his assignee or assignees shall, within that period, have commenced, and shall, after such commencement, continuously carry on in Canada, the construction or manufacture of the invention or discovery patented, in such manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price, &c."

Sub-section 2, however, empowers the Commissioner to grant further delay (generally a year at a time) upon petition, giving satisfactory reasons, filed within the three months preceding the expiry of the time.

No patent, except the Bell Telephone patent, No. 7,789, has yet been annulled under that section of the Act, owing to the liberal interpretation of the same in the celebrated cause of *Barter vs. Smith*, a report of which is distributed free of charge by the Patent Office, although a local patent solicitor sells it for \$1.00 as a "pamphlet expounding the law." I will send you a copy of that report and also of the telephone case upon application and receipt of 3 cent stamp.

Whenever a patentee is unable to manufacture within the prescribed time, it is the safest plan to apply for an extension of time. My charge for preparing and prosecuting a petition is \$10.00, one half of which should be sent with the patent and the reasons for non-manufacture, and the balance when returning the papers which I shall send to the applicant for signature.

Parties requiring further information upon this subject should procure a copy of *The Manufacturing Clause of the Patent Act, An Argument and Advice*, by A. Harvey, C. E., and which I will mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

The Annual Report for 1884 of the Minister of Agriculture, as Commissioner of Patents, has the following passage :

"The decision in the Bell Telephone patent No. 7789, where the patent was declared void under the provisions of section 28 of the Patent Act, should act as a caution to patentees not to jeopardize their property, but comply strictly with the provisions of that section of the Act with reference to importation, manufacture and sale of patented articles."

PROSECUTING REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

Applications for patents are sometimes rejected because the papers are not properly prepared, in other cases upon reference to some prior patent, and for other reasons. These objections or rejections are often based on defective grounds, and in such cases can generally be overcome by argument. Being at the seat of the Patent Office, I have often succeeded in passing rejected applications filed by inventors themselves or by other attorneys. I shall be happy to take up such cases when required. The minimum fee for such service is \$10.00, but may be higher according to the nature of the case.

This also applies to applications for United States patents, and I have frequently obtained patents which had been refused to others.

INTERFERENCES.

It occurs that two or more applications for patents for the same inventions, by different inventors, are pending at the same time in the United States or Canada. In such a case an interference is declared—in other words, proceedings are instituted to ascertain who is the first inventor. In England and Germany there is an opposition stage, when an application may be opposed. The cost of such proceedings vary and are not included in the fees quoted. The proportion of applications in which they occur is small. Of course an applicant is not bound to enter in these

proceedings, but may abandon his application at that stage and avoid further expense.

In the United States these proceedings are very intricate, and require much knowledge and experience. I have had a fair share of practice in these cases.

EXPERT EXAMINATIONS.

A patent may be invalid from defective specification and drawings and bad claims; too much may be claimed or not enough. Owing to the large number of patents issued, infringements are necessarily occurring. Purchasers of patents, therefore, should satisfy themselves of the validity of what they are about to acquire. A proper knowledge of the subject and of patent law and facilities for research are necessary for this work. My engineering knowledge, patent law experience, reference files and free access to the Patent Office records are combined facilities not possessed by any other patent attorney in the Dominion. The fee for such service varies with the nature of the case.

THE SPECIFICATION AND DRAWINGS.

The specification is the life of a patent, and the claim is the soul of the specification. There are many ways of writing a specification, but there is only one way which is the best. No one who is not thoroughly accustomed to and experienced in writing specifications is able to produce a good one. I do not pretend to say that I am the only person who can write a good specification, although this holds good locally; but there are comparatively few attorneys that do. It has been officially stated that in over 33% of the patents issued in the United States the papers are badly prepared and worthless, and that less than 25% of them show careful and good work. A long specification ought always to be looked upon with suspicion; a specification should not contain too much, but yet enough. I have to see the man yet who can beat me at it. Furnish me with all the information that can throw light upon your invention, and leave the rest to me; but do not refrain from criticising my work because of what I have just said. Never attempt to write your own specification. All my specifications are copied on a double letter type-writer of the most improved construction (caligraph), giving all the documents produced in my office a uniform, neat and compact appearance, which is of some value, at least in a Canadian patent, of which the original document forms a part.

DRAWINGS.—All inventions forming the subject of an application for a patent must be represented by drawings if it is practicable, and the drawings form an important feature in a patent. Being myself an expert draftsman—acknowledged the best in this district—I know how to direct my assistants and what to expect from them, and I never allow any except first-class work to leave my office. Many patent attorneys are not draftsmen and keep none; they get their work done out of the house, and when done, perhaps hardly know whether it is done right or wrong; and again many are themselves, or employ, poor hands whose work will not pass muster. I have also a photographic copying apparatus, and can supply first-class “blue” copies of drawings at moderate cost.

COPIES OF PATENTS.

I procure copies of Canadian patents on short notice. Canadian patents not being printed, the cost is comparatively high, being from \$4.00 upwards. In ordering please state if “office” or “certified” copy is required; give the number of the patent, and send the minimum fee. I also obtain printed copies of United States specifications at 25 cents per copy, English and German specifications at from \$1.00 per copy downwards. In all cases the number of the patent must be given with the order, or the fee for searching for it may amount to many times the cost of the copy.

GIVING ADVICE.

I am at all times willing to send this *GUIDE*, free of charge, to anyone desiring information with a view of placing business into my hands, and to give them by letter any information relating to my charges or office practice gratis, but I ought not to be asked to give advice on patent law, opinions or other information or advice, without a fee. Bear in mind, my experience and skill is the only commodity which I have to sell, and if it is worth having it is worth paying for. As a successful engineering practitioner of many years standing, and having now devoted for a long period my undivided attention to the patent practice, I am able to give sound advice on any matter relating to patents; but such advice must invariably be paid for. A letter asking for advice should be accompanied by a fee to insure attention.

COST AND FEES.

Wherever a fee is quoted in this *GUIDE*, it is understood that it refers to cases called “ordinary,” that is to say, involving

an ordinary amount of work and skill. If such a fee be sent without previous confirmation by me, and I do not consider it adequate with the service required, I will inform my correspondent and hold the fee ready to be returned to him if unwilling to pay the higher fee which I may be compelled to ask under the circumstances. When cases are more than "ordinary," *i. e.* large or intricate, my fees will be higher than those quoted in print, but I shall be happy at all times to quote the exact fee upon receipt of *full* particulars as to what is required. My fees are always as moderate as thorough and conscientious work will warrant, and they are invariably payable in advance. Do not be offended at my asking for fees in advance; it is not an expression of want of confidence, but an invariable rule. (See Business, p. 23.) Satisfy yourself about my reputation, and if you have no confidence in me do not send me your business.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Funds may best be sent by postal order, payable to A. HARVEY, OTTAWA, Canada. Remittance may also be made by bank draft. Bank bills having par value here may be sent in a registered letter or by express, prepaid. Cheques should be marked "good" and made payable at par, or have 25 cents added for cost of collection. In cases of urgency money may also be transmitted through a telegraph office. Amounts under \$1.00 will be accepted in postage stamps, but the fractional paper currency ought to be made use of whenever practicable. Money should never be inclosed with models. A numbered receipt will invariably be sent on the day on which the money is received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All letters should be brief and to the point. They may be in English, German or French. Letters asking for information (except as to fees) not contained in this GUIDE, should have enclosed at least \$1.00 to insure attention; a larger fee may not then be required. I restrict my gratuitous correspondence to information relating to my fees and my office practice. When writing in reference to any existing patent, always quote its number; if replying to a circular, give also the number of the same at the opposite right hand corner.

This Guide, sent with paragraphs marked, is intended as a respectful answer to inquiries.

Man kann auch mit mir Deutsch correspondiren.

PERSONAL ATTENDANCE IN OTTAWA.

Applicants for patents need not attend personally in Ottawa. I undertake to secure a patent as efficiently and promptly as if the inventor were present, and all can be done between the applicant and myself by correspondence.

I shall be happy, however, to make the personal acquaintance of inventors, and extend to them, as far as my business engagements will permit, my cordial welcome when happening to visit Ottawa, the political capital of the Dominion, with its fine departmental and parliamentary buildings, uniquely situated, its celebrated waterfall, its grand river Ottawa, gigantic lumber trade and other interesting features.

SECRECY.

The strictest secrecy is observed by me in all matters passing through my hands.

SALE OR REALIZATION OF PATENTS.

As I concentrate my attention entirely upon a strictly professional practice, and often act as confidential adviser to my clients, I find it incompatible with good practice to purchase inventions, undertake the sale of patents on commission, or to procure patents partly or entirely at my own expense, for the consideration of an interest therein, and I never undertake business on such terms. Neither can I undertake to find parties who are willing to defray the expense of patenting inventions on the promise that if I find such a party, the business shall pass through my hands. As, however, there are no reliable patent brokers in Canada, I am, for the convenience of my clients, at all times willing to offer, on their behalf and on its own merits, the invention or patent to be disposed of, for sale or royalty, to a select number of manufacturers and others likely to be interested, provided the nature of the invention admits of this being done. My fee for this service is \$10.00 in ordinary cases. I am also prepared to supply select lists of manufactures at an average cost of \$2.00 per list, or to undertake the preparation of commercial circulars, pamphlets in English or German, and newspaper articles relating to inventions or patents, at a cost from \$5.00 upwards. I also procure directories of any description and insert advertisements in any Canadian, United States, English, German or French paper. I further procure statistical information on all subjects likely to

be of service in the sale or utilization of patents. For these I shall be pleased to quote terms upon application accompanied by all necessary particulars.

GENERAL REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS.

If you have constructed a new machine, a new tool, utensil or other article, devised a new mode of construction, or made an improvement on one of them, compounded a new medicine or other matter, or found out a new process, however slight the improvement may be, consider whether it is worth your while to patent it; *i. e.*, consider whether anyone else besides yourself is likely to require the same thing, or whether it is a thing you do not want anyone else besides yourself to use. Decide that question yourself, and if you decide to patent, go or write at once to a respectable solicitor of patents. Come to me and you will be in good hands. If you are doubtful whether your invention is patentable, have a search made, or take such other advice as you may think necessary. Pay me a fee and do not expect me to work for you on the promise that you will give me the work to do if you decide to have any done—it does not pay you or me either. If satisfied on the point of patentability, consider in what country or countries you will apply for a patent, and that decided, send full particulars to me, with model or sketch, drawings or description, &c., and the required fee. Do not attempt to do the work yourself; in nine cases out of ten it does not pay; you cannot be your own lawyer, make your own clothes, and write your own sermons, as Lord Brougham remarked. If you do, or go to an incompetent man, you may waste your money or give your invention away. You must have your specification and drawings prepared in the very best manner, no matter what it costs you—but it will cost you far less in the end to pay a good fee at first, than to get it done for nothing by an incompetent man. Merely obtaining a patent for you is a merit, but by no means all that is necessary.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHTS.

CANADA.

Trade Marks may be registered as “general” or “specific.” The registration of a “general” mark endures without limitation, and the cost is \$40.00. A “specific” mark for any one class of goods is registered for twenty-five years and can be renewed again and again: the cost is \$35.00. Three copies of the mark should be sent to me with the fees, when, a couple of

days after receiving the same, I can, if unopposed, mail the certificate of registration, I signing the application as attorney; or if \$10.00 only be sent, I shall prepare the application and send it for signature and return to me with the balance of fees. The character of the mark determines whether it is registrable as a "general" or "specific" mark. Few can be registered as "general."

Timber Marks—The use of timber marks is compulsory. The cost of registering the same is \$7.00.

A request for searching the register to ascertain if any one mark is registered, should be accompanied by a fee of \$3.00

Industrial Designs may be registered for five years before publication, at a cost of \$15.00, and may be renewed for five years more. Registered articles must be marked "Rgd. 188—" with name of proprietor. Only residents in Canada may register designs. A penalty is attached to marking articles as registered when this is not the case.

Design registration only protects the configuration of an article as represented.

Copyrights of books, maps, charts, pictures (prints or works of art), music, &c., may be registered only by persons domiciled in Canada or in any country having an international treaty with Great Britain. Registration may be effected before or after publication, is good for twenty-eight years, and is renewable. Publication must take place in Canada, and the name of the publisher must be stated. I require three copies of the object to be copyrighted, a fee of \$5.00 and the name and address of the proprietor. For works of art, a description only is required, with fee and name of proprietor. Registered rights are assignable. Assignments must be recorded—cost, \$5.00.

The number registered was:—

	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Copyrights.
In 1884.....	196	68	14	281
Total to 1885..	2,397	606	656	2,612

UNITED STATES.

Trade Marks may be registered for thirty years, at a cost of \$40.00. A distinction is made in labels, which may be registered at a cost of \$15.00.

Design-Patents for 3½, 7 or 14 years, costing \$25.00, \$35.00 or \$50.00, can only be obtained by citizens of the United States.

Copyrights can only be registered by citizens of the United States—cost \$5.00.

The number registered was :—

	Trade Marks.	Labels.	Designs.
In 1884.....	1,021	513	1,150
Total to 1885.....	11,843	4,304	15,678

GREAT BRITAIN.

Trade Marks—Registration is open to the world under the Acts of 1876 and 1883. Anyone may use an *unregistered* mark without molestation or liability. Registration is good for 14 years, and may be in one or more classes, and one or more marks may be registered in one class. The Trade Marks Registration Office, forming a branch of the Patent Office, issues a weekly paper, *The Trade Marks Journal*, containing all applications for registration and illustrations of the marks applied for. This journal I keep on file, at quite an expense it is true, but it is, I believe, not kept anywhere else in the Dominion, and it is a great convenience to me for making searches, and to my clients, etc.

The cost of registration is \$20.00 for one mark in one class; three and in some classes four copies of the mark to be furnished, also a cut or electrotype of the mark not exceeding two inches square. If this size is exceeded an extra charge is made. Assignments must be recorded; cost, \$10.00 for the first, and \$6.00 for the second and following, presented for registration at the same time.

Designs may be registered in one or more of twelve classes for five years; cost \$10.00. In two other classes (13 and 14) \$5.00, the latter including designs printed or woven on textile piece goods, and handkerchiefs and shawls.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

I also register trademarks in the following countries :—

Germany. France. Belgium. Austria. Hunga. Russia. Italy. Switzerland.

Cost :— \$35 \$35 \$30 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$40 \$25

In each case a wood-cut or electrotype is required, not exceeding 1½ in. square, and five copies of the mark. In Germany the registration is good for ten years and renewable. In Switzerland, for fifteen years.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

The number of good patent attorneys from which to select is beautifully small. The work of a patent attorney has, during the

last few years (and largely so by the practice of the U. S. Patent Office), become a science, and those not in the practice (although skilled in mechanical and technical work) as well as men who are now old (and therefore usually "fossilized"), and also such who have to rely upon outside or other assistance, are not in the race. For Canadian Patents an attorney at Ottawa is a much greater advantage than you may have any conception of.

It is your best policy to select that attorney of good standing who has the most experience and best facilities, even if it costs you more money, but this is generally the cheapest course in the end. High fees do not necessarily make a good attorney, but good work cannot be done for low fees. In the Rules of Practice the Commissioner says: "It is in the interest of the applicant that the greatest possible care should be taken with the papers, as dispatch and regularity in the proceedings are thereby promoted," and, "It is also recommended in every case, to have the papers and drawings prepared by competent persons, in the interest both of the applicant and of the public service."

MY STANDING AS AN ATTORNEY.

I have had the advantage of a good technical education in a politechnic school in Germany and of an engineering course in an English university, which I left as prizeman. I have also worked on the bench, been on the works and in the field, and devoted all my life to the practice of my profession, having formerly been an Assoc. Mmbr. Inst. Civil Engs., Mmbr. Inst. Mech. Engs., Mitglied Vereins Deutscher Ingenieure, and connected with many other scientific and literary societies. The past ten years I have devoted exclusively to the patent practice in England and Canada; the two and a half years of residence in this city preceding the opening of my own office I was engaged as draftsman, confidential clerk and managing partner respectively with two local patent attorneys. During the last three years the bulk of the patent business transacted through agents in this city has passed through my hands, and now I am the only local attorney who can legitimately claim a scientific knowledge, combined with extensive practical experience, and the one possessing the best facilities for turning out careful and accurate work expeditiously and neatly.

My standing as an attorney before the Patent Office is of the highest order. Being on the spot I can make personal representations in complicated or doubtful cases, and as my arguments are respected, they are effective, and I am often enabled to pass cases which have failed in other hands, and to pass ordinary cases in a much shorter time.

MY OFFICE.

My office occupies the top floor of the large building (called Victoria Chambers) located at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor Streets, opposite the Patent Office and the Bank of Montreal; and though high up, is as easily approached as if it were on the street level by means of an elevator, which you enter from the hall on the ground floor. There is ample room and plenty of light and air and a good view of the Chaudiere Falls and the country surrounding the city. There is a properly organized system, and a well trained and efficient staff of draftsmen and clerks is working under my personal supervision. I have all modern works of reference, and files of the official publications of the Patent Offices of Canada, United States, England (including *Trade Marks Journal*), and Germany. All documents are copied neatly and uniformly in my office upon one of the latest and most improved type-writers (Caligraph). This alone is a great advantage, as one of the original documents is attached to the Canadian patent, and these "machined" copies are always more legible, compact and neater in appearance. The office is also connected with the telephone exchange and by a private wire to my residence, thus enabling strangers arriving in the city out of office hours to at once communicate with me verbally. In short, nothing is wanting to enable me to turn out reliable work neatly and quickly and to afford the greatest convenience to my clients.

BUSINESS ROUTINE.

All letters and other objects received in or sent from my office are recorded in books kept for the purpose. My system of book-keeping, as applied to my practice, has been admitted by all to whom I have shown it, to be the best they had seen. My system saves me worry and temper, and insures safety and reliability to my clients. On receipt of instructions, with fee, the case is entered in my record book under a consecutive number, with which all papers relating thereto are marked and filed, and all subsequent transactions, communications and incidents are entered in appropriate columns until the final completion of the case. All the books kept in my office are checks upon one another. They make the history and progress of each case apparent at a glance, and its veracity unquestionable. With order and without debt (either way) business is a pleasure—a fact which I am fully realizing; and I prefer at any time to be without business rather than depart from my business rules.

TABULAR

Cost and Other Particulars of

COUNTRY.	Population.	Area	Average time re- quired to pro- cure patent.	Number of Patents Granted.	Examination.	Duration of Patent.	Cost of Patent in Ordinary Case.
	Mil- lion	Sq. Miles.	Months	In 1884.		Years.	\$
United States....	51	3,611,844	2 to 18	19,147	Very Strict	17	60
Canada	5	3,513,325	1 to 2	2,456	Strict	15	45
Great Britain	35	121,607	3 to 18	17,012 appl's.	Partial	14	60
				Since 1877.			
Germany	44	206,500	4	30,000	Strict	15	60
Austria-Hungary..	38	240,348	8	2,500 a year.	Partial	15	60
France.....	37	204,090	4	7,000 a year.	None	15	60
Belgium.....	5½	11,373	2	3,500 a year.	None	21	45
Luxemburg.....	1/5	999	2	Act of 1880.	Partial	15	60
Italy	28	114,409	4	.....	Partial	15	80
Spain	4½	195,774	4	.....	Partial	5, 10 & 20	70
Portugal	4¾	35,813	4	.....	Partial	5 to 15	150 to 250
Turkey	46	2,457,083	6	Act of 1880.	None	15	80

STATEMENT OF

Patents in Various Countries.

Annual Tax after First Year.	Model Required.	Manufac- ture within	Importation.	Patent dates from day of	Patents of Addition Granted.	Remarks.
\$						
None	Very rarely	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Issue	No	Application within 9 years of use in U. S. Patent falls with prior foreign pat.
20 for 2d & 3d term.	Not indis- pensable.	2 years, ex- tensible.	1st yr only; extensible to 2 years.	Issue	No	Application within 1 year of foreign patent.
£50 at 4th, £100 at 7th year.	No	No time ; can compel grant of li- cense.	Unrestricted	Application	No	Application before publica- tion in Great Britain. Taxes may be paid by in- stalments commencing end of 4th year at £10.
12.50, ris- ing 12.50 each year.	Rarely ; al- ways for war imple- m'ts, skates & spindles.	3 years	Unrestricted	Application	Yes	Foods, drinks and chemicals not patentable, but pro- cess of production. In- vention must not have been published.
23 rising to 60.	Sometimes.	1 year of grant.	Partially re- stricted.	Issue ; pro- tect'n from applicat'n.	....	Apply before publication in Empire.
20	No	2 years from issue of pa- tent.	Prohibited	Application	Yes	Prior publication anywhere invalidates. Pharmaceu- tical preparations not patentable.
9, increas'g 2 each yr.	No	1 year after foreign pa- tent.	Unrestricted	Application	Yes	Duration limited by prior foreign patent.
9, increas'g 2 each yr.	No	3 years	Unrestricted	Application	Yes	Conditionally upon German patent. No medicine. Appl. before publication.
2-13, 3-18, 2-23, 3-28 & 3-33.	Rarely	Once in 2 years.	Unrestricted	Last day of Mar., June, Sep. or Dec fol. appl'n.	Yes	Fee includes proportional tax for six years. Medi- cines not patentable.
9, increas'g 2 each yr.	No	2 years	Unrestricted	.....	Yes	Includes Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines.
None	No	First half of duration.	Unrestricted	.....	Ye	Law peculiar.
25	Sometimes.	2 years	Prohibited	Application	Yes	Prior publicat'n invalidates

COUNTRY.	Population.	Area	Average time re- quired to pro- cure patent.	Number of Patents Granted.	Examination.	Duration of Patent.	Cost of Patent in Ordinary Case.
	Mil- lions	Sq. Miles.	Months	In 1884.		Years.	\$
Newfoundland ...	1/7	37,000	.....	Act of 1856.	.....	14	120
Russia	88	8,563,421	12 to 18	.....	Strict	3, 5 & 10	150, 250 & 400
Sweden	4 1/2	171,761	4	Act of 1884.	Strict	15	70
Denmark	2	14,738	4	.....	Partial	3 to 15	70
Norway	1 3/4	122,280	4	.....	Partial	10	60
Brazil	10	3,253,000	5	Act of 1830 & 1882.	Partial	15	225
New Zealand	1/4	121,000	.....	Act of 1883.	None	.....	120
Victoria	...	730,000	.....	.....	.....	14	100
India	260	1,622,000	.. ..	Act of 1859.	.....	14	150
Queensland	...	120,000	.....	Act of 1884.	.....	14	160
Mexico	12	856,000	8	Act of 1832, 1843 & 1852.	Partial	10	300
Hawaii	1/18	762,900	4	.....	.....	10	300
Cape of Good Hope	1/4	200,000	.....	Act of 1860.	.....	14	150
New South Wales.	3	519,000	.....	.....	.....	14	200
South Australia ..	...	197,000	.....	Act of 1877.	.....	14	150
Tasmania	...	103,000	.....	.....	.....	14	150
Western Australia.	1/40	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	200

Annual Tax after First Year.	Model Required.	Manufac- ture within	Importation.	Patent dates from day of	Patents of Addition Granted.	Remarks.
\$						
None	Not always enforced.	2 years	.....	.....	.....	Terms sometimes extended 7 years. Fisheries.
None	Rarely	Once in 1st quarter of duration.	Unrestrict'd	Issue; pro- tection on applicat'n.	No	Original term can rarely be extended.
11, rising to 22.	No	.....	Unrestrict'd	Application	Yes	Similar to Germany. Offi- cial publication excepted for six months.
None	No	1 yr of issue	1 yr of issue	.....	.....	Duration arbitrarily fixed by government. Import- ers are not infringers.
None	No	Usually 2 years.	Unrestrict'd	.....	.....	Duration arbitrarily fixed by government.
15, rising 5 a year.	Sometimes.	3 years	.....	.....	Yes	Application within seven months of foreign.
None	No	2 years	.....	.....	.....	Letters of Registration to holder of foreign patent for unexpired term.
At 3d & 7th year.	No	Unrestrict'd	Unrestrict'd	.....	.....	Application within 1 year of foreign patent. Law similar to Tasmania.
None	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	Application filed within 12 months of British patent, and grant limit'd thereby.
25 at 4th, 50 at 8th.	No	Unrestrict'd	Unrestrict'd	Application	No	Same as British Act of '82, except fees. Taxes pay- able by instalments.
.....	No	2 years	.....	.....	Yes	Timber, mines, sugar.
None	Yes	Unrestrict'd	.....	.....	.....	Sugar industry profitable, including 12 Sandwich Islands.
50 at 3d, & 100 at 7th year.	.....	Unrestrict'd	Unrestrict'd	Application	.....	Patent Law similar to old British. Expires with prior foreign patent.
None	.....	Unrestrict'd	Unrestrict'd	.....	.....	.....
13 at end of 3d & 7th yr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Limit'd by prior for. patent.
75 & 100 at 3d & 7th yr	.....	Unrestrict'd	Unrestrict'd	.....	.....	.....
None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Limited by prior foreign patent. Granted to hold- er of foreign patent.

STATISTICS—PATENTS.

In the UNITED STATES the total issue from the Patent Office was, in 1884:—Patents of inventions, 19,147; Re-issues, 116; Designs, 1,150. This gives an average of 368 patents of inventions per week, for 407 in 1883, a decrease owing, no doubt, to general depression, and largely to the interruption caused by the Presidential election. Of the total number of patents issued in 1884, there were to residents of Canada 220, Great Britain 458, Germany 253, France 161, Switzerland 36. Total number issued to foreigners, 1,284. The first patent issued in 1885 bore the number 310,163, the series counting from 1836, nearly 10,000 having been issued before, and making therefore in all about 320,163. The total number of Design Patents issued, 15,678; Re-issues, 10,548; Trademarks, 11,843; Labels, 4,304. The issue in 1884 gives one patent (of invention) to every 2,663 of inhabitants.

In CANADA the total issue from the Patent Office in 1884 was:—Patents of invention, 2,456; Certificates, P. F. F., 167; Caveats, 238; Assignments registered, 1,172. This gives an average of 204.5 patents of inventions per month for 181.5 in 1883. Of the total number of patents issued in 1884, there were to residents of Canada, 607; United States, 1,714; Great Britain, 94; Germany 11; France, 9; other countries, 21. Total number issued to foreigners, 1,849. The first patent issued in 1885 bore the number 20,833, the issue in 1855 being 92, and 671 in 1872, when the present Act was passed, increasing the issue to 1,016 in 1873. The number of applications for patents in 1884 was 2,681.

The number of applications for patents in 1884 was 2,681.

The following table shows the number of patents (of invention) issued in 1884 to residents of various provinces and the rate of distribution among the inhabitants:—

Province—	Ontario.	Quebec.	N. Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. I.	Manitoba.	B. Columbia.	Total.
Total issue in 1884	389	151	26	24	2	12	3	607
No. of inhabitants								
to 1 patent	4,944	9,000	12,355	18,357	94,445	4,663	16,486	7,124

TRADE STATISTICS.

(Census of 1881.)

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Acct's and Book-keepers.	4,555	Factory Operatives.	5,848
Aerated Water Manufacturers	91	Farmers.	498,715
Agents.	3,561	Farmers' Females.	6,796
Articled Apprentices.	1,196	Farmers' Sons.	151,201
Architects.	349	Farriers and Veterinary Surg.	364
Artists and Literateurs.	601	Fisherman.	22,905
Auctioneers.	244	Foundrymen.	4,488
Bakers.	4,013	Fruiterers.	206
Bankers and Money Brokers.	1,257	Gardeners and Nurserymen.	3,704
Barbers and Hairdressers.	1,180	Gas Work Employees.	39
Barkeepers.	874	Gentlemen of private means.	11,140
Blacksmiths.	19,846	Gold and Silversmiths.	288
Boat and Bargemen.	851	Government Employees.	4,519
Boat Builders.	432	Grain Dealers.	347
Boiler Builders.	722	Grocers.	3,182
Bookbinders.	840	Hatters and Furriers.	705
Booksellers and Stationers.	341	Hawkers and Pedlers.	813
Boom-keepers.	22	Hermetical Sealers.	105
Boot and Shoemakers.	17,423	Hosiery and Glovers.	308
Box and Trunk Manufacturers.	278	Hospital Attendants.	170
Brewers and Distillers.	633	Hotel & B'ding-house Keepers.	6,841
Bricklayers.	2,030	Hunters.	5,595
Brick and Tile-makers.	1,172	Insurance Employees.	666
Brokers.	385	Judges.	146
Brush and Broom-makers.	469	Keepers and Guards.	1,542
Builders.	1,477	Laborers.	165,706
Butchers.	5,888	Land Surveyors.	740
Cabinet and Furniture-makers.	4,731	Laundresses.	1,218
Cabman and Draymen.	5,864	Lawyers.	2,717
Cards and Weavers.	4,912	Lime Burners.	150
Carriage Builders.	5,692	Livery Stable Keepers.	518
Carpenters and Joiners.	40,518	Lock and Gunsmiths.	202
Carvers and Gilders.	481	Lumber and Raftmen.	8,094
Car and Locomotive Builders.	98	Manufacturers.	2,299
Chemists and Druggists.	1,794	Mariners.	17,823
Christian Brothers.	491	Meat Curers.	102
Civil Engineers.	719	Mechanics.	1,503
Clergymen.	6,329	Merchants.	17,449
Commercial Travellers.	1,490	Messengers and Porters.	1,376
Commercial Clerks.	28,981	Midwives and Nurses.	932
Confectioners.	860	Militia Officials.	123
Contractors.	1,317	Millers.	5,671
Coopers.	4,621	Millwrights.	908
Court Officers.	1,079	Miners.	6,541
Dairymen.	1,275	Musical Instrument-makers.	328
Dealers and Traders.	5,542	Musicians.	479
Dentists.	510	Municipal Employees.	758
Dressmakers and Milliners.	16,165	Notaries.	786
Edgetool-makers.	220	Nail-makers.	338
Engineers and Machinists.	9,861	Nuns.	5,139
Engravers and Lithographers.	356	Optic. & Math. Instrum't-mkr.	36
Express Employees.	300	Packers.	312

OCCUPATIONS—*Continued.*

Painters and Glaziers.....	7,064	Stenographers.....	72	
Pensioners.....	301	Stevedores.....	473	
Photographers.....	765	Stone and Marble Cutters ..	2,364	
Physicians and Surgeons....	3,507	Stonemasons.....	5,785	
Pilots.....	603	Students at Law.....	1,100	
Plasterers.....	1,802	Students in Medicine.....	478	
Plumbers.....	1,307	Tailors and Clothiers.....	11,939	
Policemen and Constables...	1,313	Tanners and Curriers.....	3,052	
Potters.....	339	Teachers (Males).....	7,108	
Printers and Publishers.....	5,227	Teachers (Females).....	12,124	
Professors.....	288	Teamsters and Drivers.....	3,768	
Quarrymen.....	469	Telegraph Employees, &c....	2,195	
Railway Employees.....	8,220	Tin and Coppersmiths.....	4,314	
Riggers and Caulkers.....	773	Tobacco Workers and Dealers	1,549	
Saddle and Harnessmakers..	3,578	Various Agricult'l Occupat'ns	575	
Sail-makers.....	311	Various Commer'l Occupat'ns	184	
Saw and File Cutters.....	290	Various Domestic Occupat'ns	618	
Sawyers and Millmen.....	4,454	Various Industrial Occupat'ns	4,188	
Seamstresses.....	11,901	Various Professional Occup..	818	
Servants (Males).....	13,468	Various Indefinite Occupat'ns	13,005	
Servants (Females).....	49,345	Watchmakers and Jewellers..	1,860	
Shipbuilders.....	3,285	Wheelwrights.....	1,053	
Shiphandlers.....	168	Recapitulation by Class. {	Agricultural Class....	662,630
Shirt and Collar M'fr.....	163		Commercial Class....	107,646
Shopkeepers.....	4,321		Domestic Class.....	74,830
Soapboilers.....	136		Industrial Class.....	287,296
Stage Owners and Drivers...	126		Professional Class....	52,974
Steam-engine Builders.....	21		Not Classified.....	205,228

CANADA'S INDUSTRIES IN 1881.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Hands Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
Aerated Water Making.....	401	\$318,785	\$435,183
Agricultural Implements.....	3,656	3,995,782	4,405,397
Bakeries of all sorts.....	3,963	2,509,621	9,476,975
Baking Powder Making.....	115	53,100	129,100
Bank Note Engraving Establishments..	94	200,000	100,000
Bark Extract Works.....	140	162,000	286,250
Basket Making.....	227	88,612	55,651
Bell Foundries.....	13	15,600	18,000
Belt and Hose Factories.....	32	49,825	126,961
Billiard Table Making.....	20	22,500	44,827
Blackening Manufactories.....	23	32,900	26,000
Blacksmithing.....	12,451	3,056,653	7,172,469
Boat Building.....	421	104,011	173,837
Boiler Making.....	330	132,700	324,253
Bone Crushing Mills.....	6	2,800	5,500
Book-binding.....	1,036	636,624	1,445,708
Boots and Shoes.....	18,949	6,491,042	17,895,903
Breweries.....	1,411	4,592,990	4,768,447
Brick and Tile Making.....	4,129	946,729	1,541,892
Broom and Brush Making.....	957	353,325	762,884
Butter Factories.....	151	97,027	341,478
Button Factories.....	470	117,800	173,630

INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Cabinet and Furniture.....	5,857	3,943,419	5,471,742
Car and Locomotive Works	3,154	1,630,598	3,956,361
Carding and Fulling Mills	901	580,417	1,498,343
Cardboard Manufactories	16	44,000	30,000
Carpenters and Joiners	5,702	1,242,531	3,893,910
Carpet Making.....	15	3,992	10,690
Carriage Making.....	8,713	3,798,861	6,579,082
Carving and Gilding	418	219,907	516,675
Cement Mills.....	128	57,400	91,658
Charcoal Burning	83	55,843	70,030
Cheese Factories.....	2,003	1,021,435	5,464,454
Chemical Establishments	223	522,800	534,600
Chickory Kiln	2	300	350
Chocolate Factories.....	12	10,000	27,000
Church Decorations.....	48	43,700	160,300
Cider Making.....	270	72,821	131,450
Coffee and Spice Mills	145	339,250	728,600
Cooperage	3,277	759,311	1,808,929
Cordial and Syrup Making	39	34,800	112,070
Cork Cutting.....	31	54,600	73,100
Corset Factories	320	38,200	229,000
Cotton Factories	3,527	3,476,500	3,759,412
Cutlery	67	86,000	100,000
Dentistry.....	10	6,000	9,750
Distilleries	285	1,303,000	1,790,800
Dressmaking and Millinery	7,838	1,601,239	4,926,871
Dyeing and Scouring.....	164	82,558	118,516
Edge Tool Making.....	546	569,435	657,364
Engine Building	1,061	990,300	1,338,000
Engraving and Lithography	474	492,050	496,718
Fire-proof Safe Making	124	153,000	126,000
Fishing Tackle Making	6	5,000	7,050
Fittings and Foundry Working.....	2,194	1,797,897	2,684,131
Flag Making	3	300	900
Floor Oilcloth Making	20	105,000	105,000
Flour and Grist Mills	6,472	13,857,923	41,772,372
Foundries and Machine Working.	7,789	7,675,911	8,863,957
Furriers and Hatters.....	2,350	1,934,862	3,352,961
Gas Works.....	512	5,358,490	1,173,181
Glass Works.....	642	307,000	569,000
Glove and Mitt Making	532	133,580	434,864
Glue Making.....	83	169,200	164,097
Gold and Silversmithing.....	153	174,586	235,822
Gold Leaf Factory.....	17	4,000	25,000
Grindstone Works	204	70,700	50,737
Gunsmithing	59	58,650	55,555
Gunpowder Mills.....	87	131,000	254,200
Gypsum Mills	89	141,150	57,375
Hosiery Manufactories	1,556	630,821	1,385,730
India Rubber Factory	525	851,500	771,000
Indian Manufactures	344	29,585	86,871
Ink Factories.....	2	900	2,150
Iron Smelting and Steel Making.....	974	2,172,100	1,197,514
Jewellers and Watchmakers.....	778	490,030	914,769
Lamp and Chandelier Making	78	61,000	64,000

INDUSTRIES—*Continued.*

Last Factories.....	118	52,700	77,900
Lime Kilns.....	2,537	309,354	707,132
Linseed Oil Factories	20	25,000	55,000
Lock Making.....	175	57,600	138,800
Match Factories	1,062	564,847	511,250
Mathematical Instrument Making.....	22	27,500	21,000
Mattress Making.....	59	29,850	57,074
Meat Curing.....	852	1,449,677	4,084,133
Miscellaneous Wares.....	1,839	959,781	1,690,148
Morocco Manufactory	2	400	1,000
Musical Instrument Making	941	669,379	1,220,195
Nail and Tack Factories	951	1,245,500	1,689,450
Native Wine Making.....	36	86,800	59,620
Nut and Bolt Works	153	166,497	225,800
Oil-clothing Establishments.....	47	3,305	9,490
Oil Refineries.....	490	1,812,700	4,049,685
Opium Factories	3	51,500	79,000
Pail and Tub Factories.....	150	236,025	120,935
Paint and Varnish Works.....	281	712,415	1,311,300
Painters and Glaziers.....	759	198,562	728,067
Paper Manufactories.....	1,520	2,237,950	2,446,693
Paper Bag and Box Making.....	258	122,557	198,474
Paper Collar Factories.....	42	25,000	25,000
Patent Medicine Manufactories.....	216	302,300	666,580
Photographic Galleries.....	422	492,469	409,427
Pickle Making.....	28	11,820	26,420
Picture Frame Making	2	3,500	5,000
Planing and Moulding Manufactories....	633	447,630	992,201
Plaster and Stucco Works.....	84	38,005	86,450
Pot and Pearl Asheries.....	467	138,604	345,096
Potteries.....	696	351,328	571,885
Prepared Peat Fuel Factory	1	120	600
Preserved Articles of Food.....	8,453	1,222,558	2,685,861
Printing Offices	5,311	4,291,136	4,742,904
Pulp Mills.....	68	92,000	63,300
Pump Factories.....	470	197,517	377,975
Quartz Crushing Mills.....	268	223,000	260,269
Rivet Factories	27	69,000	72,000
Rolling Mills	699	697,500	1,026,900
Roofing Felt Factories.....	124	115,000	284,600
Rope and Twine Making.....	529	722,300	775,460
Saddle and Harness Making.....	2,911	1,323,845	3,233,973
Salt Works.....	247	298,100	395,848
Sash, Door and Blind Factories.....	2,878	1,996,868	4,872,362
Saw and File Cutting	362	470,150	859,360
Saw Mills.....	42,085	25,487,233	38,541,752
Scale Factories.....	52	79,940	80,600
Screw Factories.....	66	200,000	50,960
Scutching Mills.....	992	220,050	431,062
Sewing Machine Factories.. ..	1,188	921,260	1,048,277
Shingle Making.....	2,389	448,147	766,998
Ship Material Making.....	394	224,325	586,575
Ship Yards.....	4,454	1,570,916	3,557,258
Shirt Collar and Tie Making.....	1,491	441,951	1,255,614
Shook and Fishbox Making.....	268	111,570	228,785

INDUSTRIES—*Continued.*

Silk Mills	211	131,700	275,000
Skate Factory.	20	6,000	9,000
Soap and Candle Making	479	916,025	1,956,653
Spike and Railway Chair Factory	41	38,000	144,000
Spinning Wheel Factory.	41	26,024	24,912
Spring and Axle Factory... ..	196	135,200	246,400
Starch Factories	141	308,000	212,000
Stave Mills.	265	124,300	168,520
Steel Barb Fence Factory.....	3	3,000	12,000
Stone and Marble Cutting	1,991	835,760	1,846,483
Straw Works.....	232	116,465	112,261
Sugar Refineries.....	723	2,150,000	9,627,000
Sugar and Syrup from Sorghum, &c....	215	145,900	237,830
Superphosphate Works.....	41	252,200	90,500
Surgical appliances.....	45	51,400	37,200
Tailors and Clothiers.....	18,029	5,719,729	15,102,963
Tanneries.....	5,491	6,386,222	15,144,535
Tent and Awning Factories	36	15,000	44,000
Thread Making.....	130	15,000	19,000
Tin and Sheet Working.....	3,685	1,993,054	3,738,246
Tobacco Pipe Factories.....	64	18,830	20,300
Tobacco Working.....	3,757	1,829,420	3,060,306
Treenail and Wedge Making.....	2	500	1,400
Trunk and Box Making.....	626	383,528	677,877
Type Foundries	56	83,000	76,550
Vermicelli and Macaroni Making.	22	23,000	22,500
Vinegar Factories.....	59	151,500	270,162
Wall Paper Factories.....	50	100,000	100,000
Wax Candle and Taper Factories.....	27	5,073	15,140
Whip Factories.....	72	14,434	53,404
Wig Making.....	76	72,597	52,770
Window Shade Factories.	53	68,045	59,450
Wire Works	66	90,000	213,000
Wood Turning.....	604	190,382	431,797
Wool Cloth Making.....	6,877	5,272,376	8,113,055

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Population.	Hands Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Product.
Ontario	1,923,228	118,308	\$80,950,847	\$157,989,870
Quebec.	1,359,027	85,673	59,216,992	104,662,258
New Brunswick	321,233	19,922	8,425,982	18,512,658
Nova Scotia...	440,572	20,390	10,183,060	18,575,326
Pr. Edward Isl.	108,891	5,767	2,085,776	3,400,208
Manitoba	65,954	1,921	1,383,331	3,413,026
Brit. Columbia.	49,459	2,871	2,952,335	2,926,784
N.W.Territories	56,446	83	104,500	195,938
T'l for Canada.	4,324,810	254,935	165,302,623	309,676,068

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

(Parliamentary Report to June 1883.)

Miles In Operation.	Miles Completed.	Under Construction.	Train Mileage Run.			
8,805	260	2,299	37,416,092			
CAPITAL INVESTED.		CARRIED IN 1882-3.	ROLLING STOCK IN USE			
Total.	Per Mile.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Engines.	1st C. Cars.	2nd C. Cars.
\$494,271,264	\$43,280	9,579,948	13,266,255	1,383	671	397
Baggage & Express Cars.		Cattle, Box & Freight.	Platform Cars.	Coal Waggons.		
370		21,379	12,371	1,895		
PERSONS COUPLING CARS.				Total Accidents Killed & Injured.		
Killed.		Injured.				
5		246		719		

GREAT BRITAIN (TEXTILE INDUSTRIES).

	Cotton.	Woollen & Shoddy.	Worsted.
Number of Factories.....	2,674	1,869	693
Spinning Spindles.....	39,527,920	3,421,309	2,096,820
Power Looms.....	514,911	59,054	87,393
Work People	482,903	139,423	130,925

A TRIBUTE TO INVENTORS.

The following extract from the "Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents (of the U. S. A.) for 1884" deserves a place here, and is an effectual answer to the remarks and allusions of those who are in the habit of sneering at patents and patentees:

"Another difficulty in the way of securing proper appropriations has been a prejudice in the minds of many people of this country against patents and the patent system. It has been, certainly until very recently, a very common belief that the whole system was a humbug; that it was in fact an amiable way of permitting cranks to indulge their humors in regard to perpetual motion, &c., an inventive genius being regarded as one who was more or less erratic; and, as stated, there was and is to-day throughout the country an impression that the patent system in its practical operation levies a burdensome tax upon the people. It is also believed by a great many artisans, mechanics, and laborers that the system tends to abridge the opportunities for securing employment, and that it reduces wages.

“ Touching the first objection, I submit that careful investigation will show that the patent system is the foundation upon which the industrial interests of this country are based. We are, in fact, indebted for our unequalled growth and prosperity as a manufacturing people to its influence. Nor is its healthful influence confined to the shops and factories, but extends to the fields, mines, and forests. The mere desire which all our people naturally feel to secure increased comforts and improved methods would never have resulted in even a distant approach to our present condition as a productive nation but for the great incentive found in securing to the inventor for a term of years the absolute ownership of the improved machine, method, process, or discovery which is the result of his efforts. It has been urged that the inventive genius of our people would have given to the world substantially all the improvements we have now without this incentive. Such a proposition seems so unreasonable that it is hardly worth while to combat it by argument. We sow not only to reap, but in the expectation of reaping an adequate harvest. No one would devote years of patient study, careful and profound thought and investigation, based on experiments, merely to produce a machine for his own individual use. The British Parliament a few years since appointed a committee to take testimony and to make full investigation to ascertain the influence of and necessity for a patent system. That investigation settled beyond all controversy, at least so far as the English nation is concerned, that without the patent system the inventive genius of that people would have remained inactive, and little progress would have been made during several centuries in the direction of developing the great industries which are now the source of English wealth and power.

“ While preparing the exhibits for the World’s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, I endeavored by correspondence to gather what information I could touching the relation our patent system sustains to the growth of our own industries, and from the investigations I have made I feel safe in saying that to this system we are chiefly indebted for our present great industrial prosperity. The percentage of manufacturing establishments in this country which have not utilized the patent system in one way or another, as a means either of founding a business or building up and extending it, is very small. But as suggested before, it is urged that this exclusive property in a patent imposes burdens upon our people. The exact reverse is true. In this connection one important fact in the matter of using articles or machines which have been patented seems to be generally overlooked, and that is that no one is compelled to use any

patented invention. The blessed privilege of sticking to the old way abides with all of us, notwithstanding the patent system. Farmers are under no obligations whatever to lay aside the sickle, scythe or cradle, and use the reaper and mower. They may still, if they will, rake and bind wheat and oats with their hands, instead of doing it by machinery. There does not rest upon them the slightest obligation to use a thrasher or separator, since they are at perfect liberty to swing the flail or use the tramping-floor. The hand-loom may still be used, notwithstanding the inventions of Jacquard and Arkwright, supplemented and improved by modern inventions. The old spinning wheel need not be thrown aside because the inventive genius of man has given us the spinning-jenny and its kindred aids in that art. There rests no obligation upon any of us to use the telephone, the telegraph, the locomotive or the engine. In fact, in all things we may stick absolutely to the old way, and submit ourselves to all the inconveniences and discomforts of the olden time. Every farmer may continue to build a worm or post-and-rail or stone fence, instead of using barbed wire. In this connection it is proper to remark that he pays for his barbed-wire fence but little, if any, more than fifty per cent. of the cost of the old board or post-and-rail fence, and it has been demonstrated that the farmers of the country have, in the last few years, saved over sixty millions of dollars by the use of this valuable invention. In fact, all inventions are utilized, not simply because they are more convenient, but because they are cheaper and better. Touching the statement that laborers are thrown out of employment and wages reduced by the use of patented devices, it is sufficient to say that the allegation is entirely at variance with the best information obtainable from the returns of the last census. The utilization of valuable inventions does not throw laborers out of employment, but re-distributes labor and opens up new avenues of employment, calls into requisition a higher order of skill and secures an increase of wages. For example, take the boot and shoe industry, where a few hundred machines have changed the whole course of labor. The census of 1870 showed that there was an average of twenty-nine persons employed in every shoe factory in this country, whereas in 1880 there were fifty-six persons so employed. The same number of persons in 1875 made three times as many shoes as in 1845. In a table prepared by Colonel Wright, chief of the Bureau of Labor, it is shown that in 1870 there were employed 91,702 men, women and children, while in 1880 there were 111,152. In estimates based upon four hundred and sixty shoe manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, it is shown that three millions of dollars

more are paid in wages than the capital invested, and that the labor-saving machinery has given to the laborer in 1880 almost double the wages of 1850.

But for the growth of our industries, due to the patent system, there would have been no employment in this country, otherwise than in the fields, for ten per cent. of the immigrants who have come among us. While an important invention may result in utilizing a machine which will do the work of a dozen men, the result is to open up an avenue of employment which will give work to double the number. The comforts and conveniences of life are made more abundant and cheaper, the consumption larger.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A PATENT (CANADA).

If you have decided to apply for a patent, proceed as follows: Send me a model if you have one, if not, a drawing or sketch, with a brief description made in your own manner, but clearly showing the invention, and a deposit of \$25.00. State your full name (middle name included), occupation and post office address. On receipt of these I will prepare the application and send such portion as is necessary for signature to you to be signed and returned to me with balance of fees. When so returned I shall complete and file the application, and you will receive the official acknowledgment in due course. In two to four weeks after that you will receive the patent, or the notice of allowance of one, if in Canada. If you are in an extra hurry say so, but do not hurry me without cause.

HOW TO INSTRUCT YOUR ATTORNEY.

Whether you send a model or not, it is in your interest to send a brief description of your invention, pointing out its leading features and the points which you consider new. If you do not send a model, make a drawing or free-hand sketch, and in such a case a description will be indispensable. Make the description entirely your own way, just as good as you can and no more, but give all the information possible.

TYPE WRITING.

I have a type writer of the latest improved construction—double letter Caligraph. This machine gets quickly and neatly through all the writing and copying I have to do, and there is often time to spare. The “hand” is always the same, legible

and uniform, and a limited number of copies can be made simultaneously. It will also prepare copy for hectograph or printograph manifolding or for lithography. When the machine is not employed upon my own work I undertake copying work of all descriptions for lawyers and others, at the rate of 5 cents per folio for single copies, and at a reduced rate for additional copies made at the same time. Hectograph and lithograph preparations cost rather more.

REFERENCES.

For the convenience of those who do not know me personally or who have not had any transactions with me, I subjoin a few names of parties for and with whom I have transacted business. Of some of those named below, and of others, I hold letters which are highly complimentary. These names are in most instances taken from my books promiscuously, and without special permission having been asked. A reply post-card, or a letter enclosing stamp for reply, to any one or more of them, is sure to bring you a reply. I prefer that you satisfy yourself about my standing before you place any business in my hands, as I can only afford to work for you if I have your entire confidence.

CANADA,

The Commiss'r of Patents, Ottawa, O.
 The Minister of Agriculture, C. & T.
 M. B., Ottawa, Ont.
 Col. Robbins, U. S. Consul, Ottawa, O.
 C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., Ottawa, O.
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 Mrs. T. S. Cornell, Pheasant Forks,
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 Etc., Etc., Etc.

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 C. W. Morris, Harbor View, Lowestoft.
 J. P. Rothwell, Wringers, &c., Lytham, Lancaster.
 Brocklesby, Ley & Brocklesby, 9 Wallbrook St. London.
 Etc., Etc., Etc.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

(Case 16, 17, 35 and 120.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12th, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa, Can.

DEAR SIR,—We are in due receipt of your valued favor of the 16th, and which should have received more prompt attention, but for the absence of our Mr. Sleeman. Enclosed patent, petition and check for \$15 (\$5 extra for "pin money,") and hope you will rush it through as expeditiously as formerly.

Very truly,

SLEEMAN & RICHARDSON.

(Case 23.)

BOSTON, Mass, July 21st, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor containing official notice of the grant of extension of the term for importation under my patent is duly and gratefully received, and please accept my hearty thanks for the prompt and business-like manner in which you have attended thereto. Yours very respectfully,

J. S. McLEOD.

(Case 34.)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25th, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa, Can.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 22nd is before me, also the Patent papers. Please accept thanks for timely notice and professional assistance.

Yours truly,

J. H. BEERS, *Clerk.*

(Case 36.)

CINCINNATI, O., August 3rd, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 1st inst., enclosing patent 15,172, granted McConnell *et al*, properly endorsed, etc., and receipt for fee, is at hand. Thanks for the faithful and prompt manner in which you prosecuted this business.

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. JONES.

(Case 74.)

WESTWOOD, Ont., Jan. 19th, 1885.

SIR,—I got the patent and should have let you know sooner. Thanks to you for being so smart, and I will not forget you if I need the same.

P. G. WALKER.

(Case 76.)

WESTFIELD, Mass, Nov. 3rd, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq., Solicitor of Patents, Ottawa, Can.

DEAR SIR,—The Patent papers are received, with grant of extension of one year. We are much obliged to you for your service procuring the extension.

Yours truly,

UNION WHIP CO.,

Ry R. W. WILSON.

(Case 79.)

The Warren Fire Escape Co.,

WARREN, O., Feb. 7th, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of Can. Patent No. 20,412, and desire to thank you for your prompt and efficient assistance in obtaining the same, and we are sure we will let no chance escape us of giving you a hearty recommendation. Enclosed we hand you 80c. to balance amount of bill, which please receipt and oblige yours respectfully,

H. EWALT, *Secretary.*

(Case 81.)

STAPLETON SALT WORKS, Nov. 8th, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 5th, enclosing to me Patent No. 10,506, with C. P. F. F. No. 277, to hand, for which I thank you. Your conduct in this matter has given me every satisfaction. Enclose you 10c. stamp; post office stamped it; usually careful.

Yours truly,

R. RANSFORD.

(Case 92.)

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 15th, 1885.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I am this day in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., with Letters Patent. Please accept my thanks and assurance of my appreciation of your prompt attention to my business; also, assuring you that should I ever in the future have any more business in your line, I shall promptly place it in your hands.

I remain, yours truly,

J. W. STRONG.

(Case 93.)

WELLINGTON, Ohio, Nov. 11th, 1884.

Mr. Harvey.

DEAR SIR—I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to you for your prompt attention and efficiency in procuring delay to my patent, for which you will accept my sincere thanks, and oblige

E. C. DURAND.

(Case 101.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26th, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—We received this day your favor, dated 17th inst., with Canadian Patent No. 20,717 enclosed. We are well satisfied with your assistance in this transaction, and will gladly avail ourselves of your assistance should we again require it, and we will take pleasure in recommending your professional services to others.

Yours truly,

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa.

J. C. SHRADER & H. E. THOMAS.

(Case 112. English Patent.)*
Mr. A. Harvey.

EAST ROCKPORT, Ohio, Dec. 29th, '84.

SIR,—I am thankful to you for your kindness and good management in my case.

Yours,

R. W. THOMPSON.

(Case 118.)

STANLEY, N. J., Dec. 25th, 1884.

A. Harvey, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 22nd enclosing my Canadian Patent is at hand, as also your favor in answer to mine, at a previous date, relating to sale of the same. I tender you my thanks for the quick and efficient manner in which you have prosecuted the matter; and should I have further business in that line, I should be glad of your services in my behalf, and will esteem it a pleasure to forward your interests by recommendation to other parties. Although a stranger to you, permit me to wish you a "Merry Christmas."

Yours very truly,

H. W. MATHER.

(Case 130.)

DRIFTWOOD, Pa., Feb. 21st, 1885.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Canadian Patent for my improvement in Water Colors to hand this evening. For the very satisfactory manner and promptness with which you have transacted my business, please accept thanks of

Yours respectfully,

J. O. BROOKBANK.

(Case 138.)

CHICAGO, March 9th, 1885.

A. Harvey, Esq., Ottawa, Can.

DEAR SIR,—Having been South a few weeks, I find on return the Canada Patent No. 20,942, which I hereby acknowledge, and wish to state that I am well pleased with your attention to the case, and if I shall have any more business with the Patent Department, shall be pleased to put it in your hands, and at any time I have an opportunity to recommend any one to you, I will do so with pleasure, and you can refer anyone to me at any time, that wishes any advice I can give as to putting their business into your hands. I can recommend anyone to do so with pleasure. Wishing you well,

I remain, yours respectfully,

THOMAS WOODASON.

(Case 140. Trade Mark.)

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 16th, 1885.

A. H. Harvey, Ottawa, Canada.

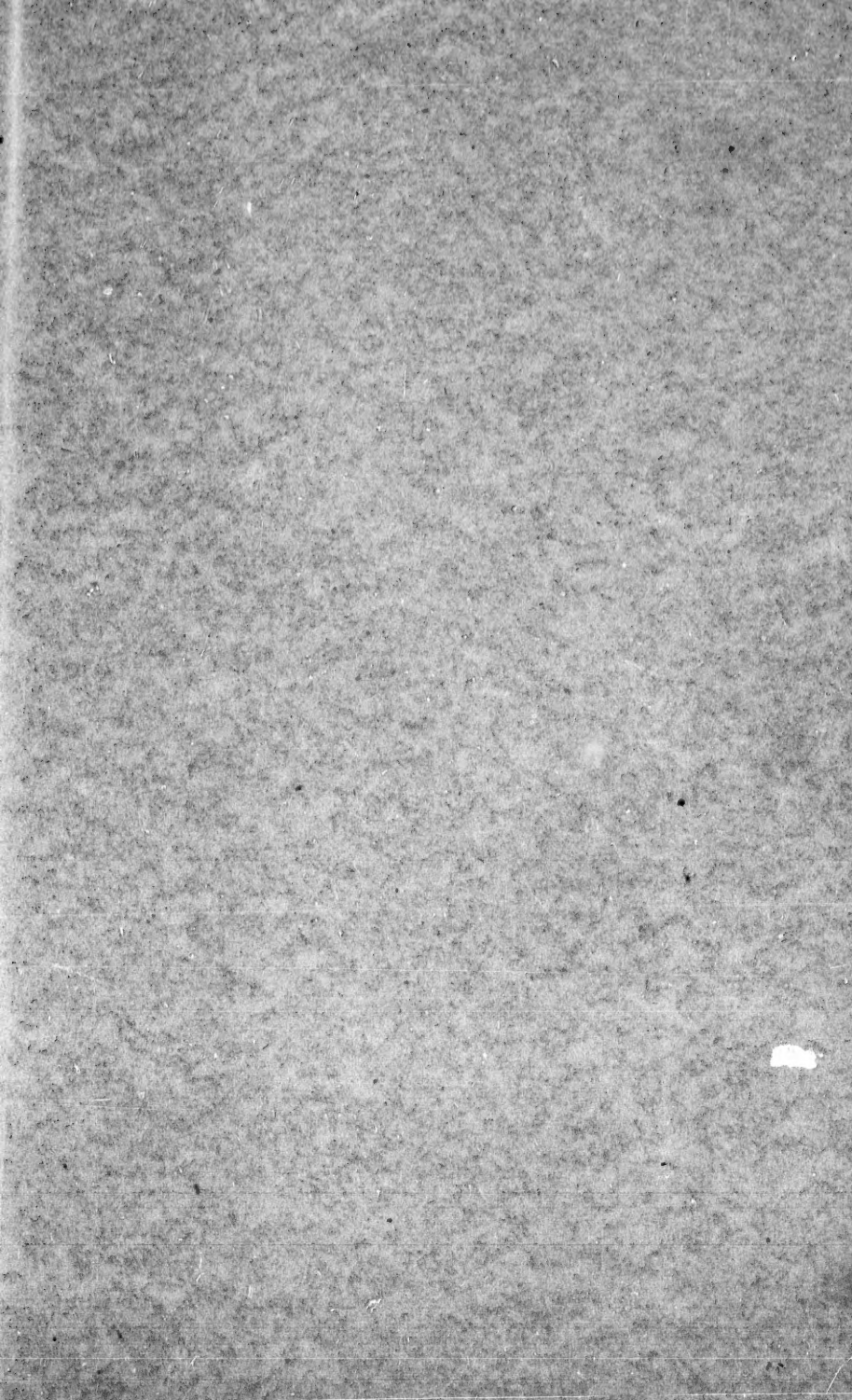
DEAR SIR,—Yours of Jan. 14th, with enclosures as stated, duly at hand. Am much pleased by the promptness and good judgment you have shown in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

G. G. LANSING,

Attorney for Niagara White Grape Co.

*This case had been in the hands of another local attorney, and I received telegraphic instructions only one day before it had to be filed in London, England, to prevent it lapsing. Patent was issued. A. H.



A. HARVEY, C. E.,
ATTORNEY for PATENTS.
Trade Marks, Designs and Copyrights,

→———— COUNSEL IN PATENT CAUSES, ———→

—AND—

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